FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1844. [NO. 1414.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY.

BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

A Pamphlet, on "The Intermediate State," by John H. Pearce, for sale by the Author, may be had at this Office.
July 1, 1844. 12-3w

NEW GOODS.

IN addition to their former Stock, the Subscribers are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, an assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a general assortment of DRY GOODS,—among which are—

100 bags Rio, Laguira, Java & St. Domingo Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFG and FFFG Powder,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 pair bright Traces,
50 dozen Knives and Forks,
50 dozen Pocket and Pen Knives,
Lost, White Havana, and Crushed Sugars,
Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas,
Starch, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Saltpetre, Alum, Copperas, Refined Borax,
5 M Principe and Havana Cigars, in ¼ boxes,
1 M American Cigars, in 1-16 boxes,
6 dozen Philadelphia Calf Skins,
50 sides ditto Oak tanned & Hemlock Sole do.

All of which have been recently purchased upon favorable terms, and will be sold at a moderate advance. Dealers generally are invited to examine the Stock before making purchases elsewhere.

COOK & TROY.
July 3, 1844. 13-3w

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

10,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class D for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 20th of July, 1844.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

$10,000, $12,000, $6,000, $5,000, $3,500, $2,500, $2,000, $1,969, $1,600, $1,500, 2 Prizes of $1,250, 2 ditto of 1,200, 20 ditto of $1,000, 20 ditto of $500, 20 of $400, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates or packages of 26 wholes $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 halves 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 quarters 32 50

30,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 26 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 27th of July, 1844.

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, $1,017, 100 Prizes of $1000, &c. &c &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificate of a package of 25 wholes $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 halves 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 quarters 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
June 18, 1844. 13-6dpd

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1844.

ORDERED by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court issue notice to Richard M. Lewis, Durran Lewis, Edward Lewis, J. S. W. Lesesne and wife Lucy Ann, John M. Carver, and to all other persons interested therein, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday in August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the last Will and Testament of Richard M. Lewis, Sen., be not admitted to probate in solemn form.

Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that John Wilkins and wife Sarah, Jas. B. Singletary and wife Nancy, Larry Britt and wife Anna, William Evens and Lewis Evens, and all other persons interested in the probate of said Will, to appear at Elizabethtown on the 1st Monday in August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the last Will and Testament of Richard M. Lewis, Sen., be not proven in solemn form.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in May, 1844.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clerk*.

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 12-6w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1844.

Mary Gilchrist *vs.* The Heirs at Law of Archibald Gilchrist, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Archibald Rice Henderson resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise this Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1844, and 68th year of American Independence.

S'DH HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 12-6w

Just Received,

10 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
10 bbls. prime PORK. For sale by
SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
May 27, 1844.

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
May 15, 1844. 6tf

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides.)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.
May 21, 1844. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 6, 1844. 3-tf

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

At Rockfish Factory.

THE Subscriber has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in the Store of Daniel G. Patterson, and will execute any work entrusted to him in as good style as any establishment in the country or town, and at very low prices. All work warranted to fit.

A. GRAHAM.
May 25, 1844. 8-3w

HICKORY SPRING,

Chatham County, N. C.,

IS now in good repair for Visiters. The many cures which this water has performed, will sufficiently recommend its virtues, particularly in Dyspepsia.

Terms.—Eighty cents per day. Five dollars per week. Children and servants half price. Horses fifty cents per day.

Cold, Shower, and Warm Baths prepared at the shortest notice.

WM. BOWEN.
June 10, 1844. 12-3w

LONDON MUSTARD,

Salad Oil,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper,	Saleratus,
Starch,	Indigo,
Mace,	Nutmegs,
Cloves, and	Cinnamon,

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 18, 1844 11-tf

STOP THE VILLAIN!

A MAN calling himself JAMES BROWN, stout built, about 5 feet 4 to 6 inches in height, sandy hair, light complexion, with light grey eyes, professing to be a ditcher, with various other occupations, called at my house and left on Tuesday the 11th inst. I advanced some money on account of ditching to be done by him, and loaned him a small sorrel mare, about 11 or 12 years old this fall, small blaze in her face, with a knot on each shoulder and three knots on her back, to visit his sister, who he said lived in Marion District. He passed through Darlington village on the 12th instant, and since that time I have heard nothing of him.

He pretends to be well acquainted about Charlotte, N. C., and knows the names of several respectable individuals there. His tales, however, are so numerous and different, that he is not to be believed.

I will suitably reward any person who will take him up and bring him to this place, or who will deliver the mare to me or give such information as will enable me to get her.

JACOB MIMS.
Darlington Dist., S. C., June 20, 1844. 12-3w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1844.

Daniel McInnis *vs.* Daniel Graham and Daniel McLeod, Administrators with the Will annexed of Murdoch McInnis, dec'd.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Graham is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Daniel Graham to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1844, and 68th year of American Independence.

S'DH HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 12-6w

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Cornelius H. Dowd *vs.* John McLeod.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John McLeod, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said McLeod to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to plead, or the Land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alex'r C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in April, A. D. 1844.

A. C. CURRY, *Clerk*.

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 11-6w

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.
Dec. 13, 1843.

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.
March 26.

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eve Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY of John Randolph, with a selection from his Speeches, by Lemuel Sawyer, price 37½ cts.; The American in Paris, 2 parts, 50; L. S. D. or Treasure Trove, by Samuel Lover, 25; Ximon De L'Enclos, translated from the French, 12½; The Ladies' Science of Etiquette, 25; Etiquette, by Count D'Orsay, 25; Christmas Carol, by Dickens; Sketches of every day Life, by Frederika Bremer, 12½; Love and Money, by Mary Howett, 12½; Charles De Bourbon, 12½; Abernathy's Family Physician, 25; Minister's Family; Xenophon's Anabasis, with English Notes; Clay's Life and Speeches, 2 vols. 1 00; The French without a Master, 25; Spanish ditto, 25; Italian ditto, 25; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
March 13.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published, from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, Ga.,
August 24, 1843.

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir:—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,
DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1844.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out.—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Salt Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world.

Your friend,
J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and
T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 ber bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

Old French Brandy.

A FEW BOXES OLD FRENCH BRANDY, in Glass, for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 4, 1844. 10-tf

One Hundred Boxes of BAR SOAP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal if not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.

Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (5 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

W. McL. McKAY.
Fayetteville, May 20, 1844. 7tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Miles P. Maske and others, *vs.* Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiffs' Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1844, and in the 68th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 9-6w

SELECT

Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, having resigned the charge of the Hillsborough Academy, contemplates opening a SELECT SCHOOL, twelve miles south west of Hillsborough, and the same distance,—west nearly,—from Chapel Hill. His leading motive is *to educate his own sons in the country*; and his selection has been made with special reference to this object.

For details apply to him—post paid—at Hillsborough, till November next, when the school is to begin.

W. J. BINGHAM.
Hillsborough, May 8, 1844. 7-2am3m

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

To Fever & Ague Patients!

BEFORE, as well as since, the discovery of the great remedy for Fever and Ague ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE (now called Rowand's "IMPROVED" Tonic Mixture, with the written signature of John R. Rowand over the mouth of each bottle, to distinguish it from a lot of "adulterated Tonic Mixture," made during the author's absence and disconnexion with its manufacture and sale from the spring of 1839 to 1841) "pretended" cures for this troublesome complaint have always been springing up in various parts of the country. ☞ But mark! since its discovery and almost universal and exclusive use throughout the United States, Canada, Texas, Mexico, West Indies, South America, &c. &c., all new remedies "tested its good name"—counterfeit its taste, smell and appearance as closely as they can—imitate its manner of using—copy its directions—and by various other shifts and prevarications attempt to palm off upon the credulous and unwary their paltry guess-work Tonic Mixtures and Pills in place of the old favourite, sterling and supreme remedy. Nothing perhaps could more positively prove the excellence of the true medicine than this one fact—for were it not the "first best" they would not select it out, for receiving their "hypocritical respects," but would confer their "compliments" upon something else they deemed the "foremost cure." And what more convincing argument do fever and ague patients need to guard them against any and all of these counterfeit and spurious imitations, and to render them careful to procure the genuine and undoubted remedy of the Proprietor himself, in Philadelphia, or of his accredited agents throughout the United States, &c.

☞ For sale by J. R. Rowand, Philadelphia, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Jan'y 1, 1844. 87-8w

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT.—A certain cure for [illegible] Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACH[illegible]—For Sick Headache, and [illegible]der [illegible]ce 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing [illegible] of the above Medicines, may be [illegible]

January 18, 1843.

New Wheat.—[illegible]k Herald of Wednesday says that a [illegible]pice lot of wheat (one thousand bushels) of this year's growth, was received there on Tuesday last through the canal, by the schooner Queen Ann Wilson, from North Carolina, from one of the plantations of James C. Johnston, Esq., eighty-five miles up the Roanoke. It is said to be earlier by ten days than any arrival of wheat in that market in past years.

THE FLIGHT OF TIME.

BY J. G. PERCIVAL.

Faintly flow, thou falling river,
Like a dream that dies away;
Down the ocean gliding ever,
Keep thy calm, unruffled way!
Time with such a silent motion
Floats along on wings of air,
To eternity's dark ocean,
Burying all its treasures there.

Roses bloom, and then they wither;
Checks are bright, then fade and die;
Shapes of light are wafted hither,
Then, like visions, hurry by;
Quick as clouds at evening driven
O'er the many-colored west,
Years are bearing us to heaven,
Home of happiness and rest.

LOCOFOCO PRINCIPLES EXEMPLIFIED.

We hear much from those who would transfer the people of the country to Polk and Dallas, about their love of principle. Let us see how these very "democratic' principles look in juxtapositions:

Mr. Van Buren received a large majority of all the votes given in Convention on the first ballot, yet Martin Van Buren was thrown aside to give place to another.

The Convention was held, professedly, to embody and carry out the wishes of the party. The delegates were *instructed* in favor of Van Buren, Johnson, Cass Stewart, and Calhoun, but none of them in favor of Polk; yet Polk was nominated over the heads of all the others!

Mr. Van Buren wrote a letter *against* annexation. The party presses of the North and West lauded it as just the thing; as wholly, entirely, and purely *democratic*.

Mr. Polk wrote two letters *in favor* of immediate and unconditional annexation, and the party presses pronounce his the true democratic position, and Mr. Polk the very pink of Democrats!

The Convention nominated Polk and Dallas for President and Vice President. While one was contending and voting in one branch of Congress against a United States Bank, against a Protective Tariff, and against Distribution; the other, in the other branch, was advocating a Bank, a Protective Tariff, and Distribution. This illustrates Locofoco *consistency* as well as Locofoco *"democracy!"*

The Baltimore Convention adopted a resolution declaring a bank unconstitutional and inexpedient.

Mr. Dallas, as late as July, 1833, contended that a Bank was both constitutional and expedient.

The Convention adopted a resolution declaring the assumption of State debts unconstitutional.

The same Convention resolved in favor of the annexation of Texas, thus sanctioning the assumption of the *ten [or twenty] million* debt of that country!

We might extend this exemplification of the beauties of the *"democratic principles* to almost any length. This will suffice for the present.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE HARMONY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

TEXT.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIAN, JUNE 25.

It is truly gratifying to us, and it must be to every Democrat throughout the Union, to see the *unanimity and enthusiasm which pervades the democratic ranks* at the present time. Within our own State we are in the daily receipt of intelligence of immense gatherings of the people, giving a hearty welcome to the democratic nominations at Baltimore. The same spirit *pervades the democracy of the whole Union.*

COMMENT.

FROM THE "SPECTATOR" OF TUESDAY EVENING.

The Globe calls itself the "organ of the Democratic party." If the organ of a party is regardless of truth, the people will naturally and very properly infer that the party which sets it up and sustains it is equally false and corrupt. For the sake of the Democratic party then, and as a portion of that party, that we may be absolved from the dishonorable obloquy of the Globe's mendacity, we deem it our duty to hold up and expose its lamentable aberrations from truth.

"CHARGE UPON THEM!"

Says the organ! and forthwith follows a string of charges, conceived in that journal's usual spirit of truth, and fairness; and confined within the extreme bounds of fiction, only by the fact, that ordinary genius in that line, could not possibly take a wider swing. As the *elect* have doubtless conned them well over ere this, we deem it useless to do more, than illustrate our opinion of them, by the favorite Loco Foco process, of anecdote, instead of argument.

Some year ago, a *somewhat* eccentric citizen of an adjoining county, was arraigned before a magistrate upon an account, of which he pertinaciously insisted that he owed not a cent. The magistrate who was anxious to come at the truth of the matter, and to see that justice was done, read out each particular item in the account, one at a time; and drew the defendant's attention to it, at the same time asking him if it was correct. To wit: A. B. to F. C.... Dr. at such a time. To such and such articles. Such an amount. What do you say to that Peter!—That's a lie! said the defendant. Item 2d, such an article, price so much. What do you say to that? That's a lie too! Item 3d, reading it over. That's a lie too! says Peter. Item 4th. That's another lie! Item 5th. That's another lie! Item 6th. And that's another [illegible] Whole amount, so much. And that's [illegible] lie!—*Oxford Mercury.*

The Tweedledum differences reconciled.—The New York Standard announces to the democracy that—

General Jackson is strongly attached to Mr. Van [illegible]*friend.* He loves Col. Polk as a *son.*

[illegible]feit Quarter Eagles, purporting to be [illegible] Dahlonega Mint are in circulation. [illegible] are dated 1843, the milling on the [illegible] defective, and are much lighter than [illegible] genuine. A test by acid has as[illegible]nd that they are composed of zinc and [illegible]er, gilt by the galvanic process.

Columbia Chronicle [illegible]th ult.

An honest Loco Foco.—The Stockbridge (Mass.) Visitor, a decided Loco Foco paper, raises the flag of "Polk and Dallas," and in the course of an article upon the "cause and means of sustaining it," has the following very sensible remarks:

Every party has the misfortune to have attached to it a certain class of politicians, who at the commencement of a campaign *con* over the vocabulary of abuse—carefully select every vile epithet, that they may apply them to the opposing candidates. None are more lavish of abuse than those who are *apostates* to the very party upon whose nominees the filth is thrown. *Our* party is blessed with no small number of this kind of politicians.

Now that the Presidential campaign is commenced, one can scarcely go amiss of the exhibitions of this class of politicians.—We see in one place, paraded—some "naughty," thing said by Henry Clay in the heat of passion. In another place, he is styled "a demagogue;" in another still, *a rake and debaucher.*" One cries out a "gambler and horse-racer"—a second "a rascal"—a third, "a sabbath breaker"—a fourth a "profane swearer"—a fifth, a "slave-holder"—a sixth, a "duellist," and so on until the whole vocabulary is exhausted; and these epithets in five cases out of seven are applied by *persons guilty of the acts of which they accuse others:* and who have heretofore been most lavish of praise of the man whom they now imagine they most unmercifully abuse.

* * * * * *

Henry Clay is a gallant fellow. He is a whole-souled—whole-hearted man. A man who never betrayed a friend or flinched for foe. He is Whig every inch of him. He is just such an opponent as we like. We always know exactly where to find him. About him there is no dodging. He is a Whig to the backbone. He is one of those men who will never consent to fight under false colors. One of those men whom if we defeat there is some honor in defeating him, and if our candidate is defeated, he is defeated by an honorable opponent.

Good!—The following incident took place at one of our Hotels the other day, in presence of several gentlemen, and afforded no little amusement. A Loco from the country walked in and seeing an acquaintance, called out:

"Well, Mr. ——, I'spose they have nominated Mr. Van Baren to be President in Ba'timore."

"No they hav'nt," replied Mr. ——, "they have nominated Mr. Pork."

"Mr. who!"

"Mr. Pork—PORK," [spelling.]

"Mr. Pork, I never hearn of sich a man. *Does he live in this country!*"

"To be sure he does, he lives down yander in Tennessee and is a very great man."

"Well I did'at know there was sich a man in this country. (Pause.) Well, as you says so, I 'spose he must be a great man, tho' I never hearn of him before."

Fredericksburg Arena.

A Stumper.—One who attended what the *Polkies* call a 'great ratification meeting' at Brooklyn the other evening, tells us a good story of the way in which one of the orators was stumped by an inquisitive Locofoco. He was roaring loudly about the nomination of *James K. Polk*, vindicating his claim to the title of 'Young Hickory,' and proclaiming the awful manner in which he would annihilate what little there is left of the Whig party in November, "*What's he done?*" shouted his Locofoco friend who had never heard of Mr. Polk's political achievements. Why, said the orator,—why—he is a genuine descendant of 'Old Hickory'—a chip of the old block—a—"*What's he* DONE!" thundered his impertinent friend. Why, said he, he has,—he has—O! it's no matter *what* he's done; the question isn't what he *has* done, but what he's *going* to do! His friend *said* nothing in reply, but there's reason to believe that he *thought* a good deal.

New York Cour.

The Dying Wish.—A little Sunday school girl, when dying, wished her mother to put no roses round her head in the coffin; and on being asked why not, said, "Because Christ's was crowned with thorns." The beautiful thought has been versified by James Montgomery, Esq:—

"Mamma," a little maiden said,
Almost with her expiring sigh,
"Put no sweet roses round my head,
When in my coffin-dress I lie."
"Why not, my dear," the mother cried—
"What flower so well a corse adorns?
"Mamma," the innocent replied,
"They crown'd our Saviour's head with thorns."

Times ain't now as they used to be.—Folks don't go to bed now-a-days—they retire. Nobody eats their dinner—people take some refreshment. Nobody goes to church—but people attend divine service. There is no Sunday—it is Sabbath. No one gets his tooth pulled—it is extracted. Instead of drinking tea or coffee, the fashionable only sip a little. No one tears a hole in his pantaloons—but it is no rare thing that he lacerates them. The ladies don't go a visiting—they only make calls. Young men don't go a courting—they only step in to pass the evening. Our grandmas used hard backed chairs, but our belles *have stuffed backs to their seats!*

The Locofocos have nominated an anti-Tariff candidate for the Presidency; yet, with a majority of about sixty in the House of Representatives, they have not been able to pass through that body any measure modifying the tariff!

They have nominated a sub-Treasury candidate; and yet, although a sub-Treasury bill was reported, they have never ventured, with their sixty majority, to take it up from the "sleepy hollow" of the Clerk's table!

The Tariff discussion has alarmed them; and they dare not meet a general debate on the currency question. Therefore they give the sub-Treasury the go-by.—*Forum.*

At the recent dinner at Richmond, given to the Hon. John M. Botts, he gave the following toast, which was drunk with repeated rounds of applause:

The Old Thirteen States and their legitimate offspring—an ignominious death, and a felon's grave, to the traitor that will dare subscribe to the sentiment of "Annexation without the Union," rather than "The Union without Annexation."

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: It is the design of the Whigs in this section of the State, to hold a mass meeting at Wadesborough on the 18th of July. Several distinguished men are expected to be there.

That will be a very favorable season for holding such a meeting, as the farmers by that time will have laid by the most of their crops. It is high time that the Whigs were beginning to act. It is useless to delay. The Democrats are holding meetings and forming associations all over the State. Their strongest men are stumping it from county to county. They are bringing out their ablest men for the Legislature, and are flooding the country with their vile documents, speeches, and newspapers. There was a bundle of them sent to the office in this place, enough from the looks of the pile to supply all the Democrats in this part of the State. From all appearances they are determined to make a desperate effort in the approaching campaign. They are making every exertion to secure Hoke's election. It will not do for the Whigs of the old North State to lie supinely on their backs. Was there a Whig in 1842 who thought for a moment that the Democratic party would gain the ascendancy in the Legislature? I would venture to say, not one. All anticipated a triumphant victory. But strange to tell, when the election came on, the Whigs, on account of their apathy, were left far in the rear. Instead of going to the polls, they staid at home, and the consequence was that the Democrats got a majority in the Legislature. The Democrats are ever vigilant and active, and when we think they are doing nothing, they are stretching every nerve. In this part of the State they are making every exertion, and they are determined if possible to carry the State for Hoke, in order that his success may have an effect on the Presidential Election. Will the Whigs of North Carolina stay at home and remain inactive as they did in '42, and suffer the State to go by default? Under the circumstances in which the State is placed, it is to be hoped they will not; I am confident they will not.

The Whigs of North Carolina should remember that they took the lead in bringing Mr. Clay before the people as a candidate for the Presidency. North Carolina occupies an honorable position from the fact that she first nominated him. The eyes of the nation, from Maine to Louisiana, are turned to her, and if the Whigs should not do their duty in the approaching election for members of the Legislature and Governor, there is no estimating the direful effects that may follow. For the sake of our honor, we should not think of letting the State go by default. The Whigs should hold mass meetings as they did in 1840. We should unfurl our banners to the breeze, from the seashore to the mountains. The Whigs, if they will do their duty, have no reason to despond. If their principles were good in 1840, they are fully as good now, and we have the very men at the head of the party to carry them out; yes, men in whom we have confidence,—men who will not deceive or betray us into the hands of the enemy. Let the Whigs arouse from their supineness and lethargy and do their duty, and the victory and glory will be ours.

MOUNTAIN CREEK BRIDGE.

Rockingham, June 29, 1844.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Pursuant to previous notice, a respectable portion of the Whigs of Robeson assembled at the Court House in Lumberton on the 29th of June last, when, on motion, Hynant Faulk, Esq. was called to the Chair, and A. Davis, Jr. and John Moore, were appointed Secretaries.

The objects of the meeting having been stated in a short but spirited address by R. E. Troy, Esq. it was resolved, on motion, that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to draft Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Whereupon, the Chair appointed the following persons, to-wit: R. E. Troy, Daniel McNeill, Alexander McMillan, Thomas Britt, and John Drake, who, having retired for a short time, returned and reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, to-wit:—

Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, a crisis has arrived in the affairs of this country, which imperatively demands that every lover of American liberty, and every friend of the constitution and laws of the United States, should openly, fearlessly, and decidedly proclaim to his fellow citizens the dangers which threaten his country: Therefore

Resolved, That we believe that the course of those exvited disorganizers in South Carolina, who have proclaimed themselves ready to give up the Union of these States rather than abandon Texas, is totally subversive of all good order, regularity, and law—destructive of the harmony and welfare of this republic, and eminently calculated to introduce anarchy and ruin, and deprive the people of their dearest rights and privileges.

Resolved, That in the principles of the Whig party, we recognise the only safeguards of the Constitution, and the only guaranty which we have for the perpetuation of the happiness and prosperity of our country, and the preservation of our free institutions; and we are determined to exert our utmost efforts, fairly and honorably, to promote the success of those principles in our County, State, and Country.

Resolved, That in HENRY CLAY we see a rare and illustrious combination of all the qualities which constitute the patriot, the scholar and the statesman; and we can without fear or hesitation commit into his hands the Chief Magistracy of this country.

Resolved, That we believe THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN to be an able statesman, a devoted friend of his country, a man of incorruptible integrity, and in every regard worthy of the support and esteem of his fellow citizens throughout the country.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the integrity and patriotism of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, and we believe him eminently qualified to discharge the duties and adorn the office of Governor of North Carolina.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Committee of fifteen gentlemen to nominate a suitable candidate to run with with D. A. Graham for a seat in the Commons,—which Committee very soon reported the name of Capt. Neill Sinclair. The announcement of this nomination was received with universal approbation, accompanied by a spontaneous burst of applause.

Capt. Sinclair being present, was called on to accept the nomination, which he did in a few appropriate remarks.

The Committee further reported the name of Gen. A. Dockery, as Senator, which nomination was enthusiastically received.

On motion, the Chair appointed R. E. Troy, Esq., Dr. Edmund McQueen, and John Moore, Esq., a Committee to correspond with Gen. Dockery in reference to the above nomination.

The meeting then proceeded to appoint the following gentlemen as Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence in the several Captain's Districts in the county, to-wit:

For Capt. Cobb's District.—Alex'r Little, Daniel McNeill, Duncan McNair, Wm. Davis, Jno. C. McNair, Duncan Crawford, Hector McKinnon, Neill McMillan, and Duncan McMillan.

Capt. Graham's District.—Alexander H. Currie, Arch'd J. Currie, and Daniel Graham.

Capt. Fairly's District.—Col. Arch'd McEachin, Col. J. Leach, Hector Currie, and Peter McEachin.

Capt. McNeill's District.—John McNeill, S. Arch'd McCallum, Peter Johnson, and Alexander [illegible].

Capt. Humph[illegible] District.—C. McNeill, Alfred Biggs, Ja[illegible], and R. E. Troy, and [illegible].

Capt. Alford's [illegible] District.—John McCallum, Jr., [illegible], and McLeod, and Alexander [illegible].

Capt. Newton [illegible] District.—[illegible] Thompson, John Taylor, Cha[illegible], and John Moore, Jam[illegible].

Capt. Bullock's [illegible] District.—Wm. B. Grantham, Wm. G[illegible], and Fulmore,—and, o[illegible].

Barnes's Distr[illegible]—[illegible] Francis Floyd, Jr[illegible].

Phillips's Distr[illegible]—[illegible] and Thos. Britt.

Howell's Distr[illegible]—[illegible] Baker, Alex'r Jol[illegible] Newton.

On motion,

Resolved, That [illegible] server be requested [illegible].

And then the m[illegible]

H[illegible]

A. Davis, Jr., }
John Moore, } *Secr's.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DEEP RIVER CLAY CLUB.

Agreeable to notice, given on Saturday the 22d of June, at Jos. J. Rives's Store, the citizens in the vicinity assembled to organise a Clay Club.

J. J. Rives being called to the Chair, explained the object of the meeting in a plain and concise manner.

On motion of J. B. Kelly, Esq.,

Resolved, That this Club adopt the Constitution of the Carthage Clay Club, and that this Club be considered as auxiliary to the Clay Club at Carthage.

The following gentlemen were elected as the permanent Officers of the Club, viz: William D. Tyson, President; Capt. D. M. R. McIntosh, Gilbert McRae and Corn's Tyson, Vice Presidents; Dr. James McBryde and Alex. McDonald, Recording Secretaries; and Wm. Watson, Esq., Corresponding Secretary.

Dr. John A. Chalmers and Wm. M. McBryde being requested, prepared the following Resolutions, which were submitted by Dr. J. A. Chalmers, and adopted by the Club:

1. *Resolved*, That in consequence of the firm convictions which we entertain that HENRY CLAY is preeminently and emphatically the man of the age, and that the age is now in the process of encircling his brow with its most precious and enduring wreath of glory, we consign his fame, his character, and political prospects, into the hands of his grateful and admiring countrymen, without comment or encomium.

2. *Resolved*, That we recognise in WILLIAM A. GRAHAM the choicest elements which enter into the formation of the finished gentleman, the enlightened statesman, and ardent patriot, and believing him to be infinitely superior to his competitor in all the qualifications which pertain to the high and responsible station to which he has been nominated, we will exert our best energies to secure his election.

3. *Resolved*, That we rejoice in the opportunity which is presented to us, in the nomination of Dr. JOHN M. WORTH to represent the District in the Senate, of bearing testimony to the patriotism and intelligence of a tried and faithful public servant, and that we will render to him a cordial and energetic support.

4. *Resolved*, That the upright and exemplary character of DONALD STREET, Esq., in all the private relations of life; his uniform devotion to sound republican principles, and his faithful and efficient performance of all public duties, having been such as to commend for him the regard of his fellow citizens, we confidently recommend him to the people of this County for a seat in the House of Commons at the next session of the General Assembly, and hereby pledge ourselves to put in requisition all fair and unexceptionable means to accomplish that object.

5. *Resolved*, That we view with feelings of the sternest and most inflexible condemnation, the odious spirit of injustice and tyranny which instigated the Democratic party in the last Legislature of the State, to divide and arrange the Congressional Districts after such an irregular and unequal mode as to secure to itself five out of nine Representatives; when, if the wishes and feelings of the people were fairly indicated in the arrangement, the representation would be seven Whigs and two Democrats.

6. *Resolved*, That considering the past efforts of the Democratic party, both in the State Legislature and out of it, to crush State Banks and to bring them into disrepute, we spurn the present professions of devotion of their candidates to well regulated State Banks, as purely an after-thought,—*as the agonising spasm of a death-bed repentance*, produced entirely by the fear of that retribution which is about to be meted out to them by the justice of the popular voice.

7. *Resolved*, That the attempt of John Tyler and his *man Friday* to incorporate the Republic of Texas with this Confederacy, in contravention of existing treaties with a friendly power, and in open defiance of the express provisions of the Constitution itself, involves such daring usurpation of power, and such a flagrant violation of the laws and usages of all civilized nations, as to brand his forehead with "usurper," as indelibly as that of "traitor" has been already inscribed upon his character, by his base and repeated acts of political perfidy. And that we consider the efforts of Col. Hoke and his political associates to make political pelf out of this ill-born subject, as a measure of Southern policy, after the treaty of annexation has been rejected by more than two-thirds of the Senate, composed promiscuously of Northern and Southern men, both Whigs and Democrats, as a grovelling expedient, which is utterly beneath the dignity and elevation of character which belongs to the enlightened statesman, and which deserves the censure and reprobation of all considerate men, without discrimination of parties.

The Club was addressed in a pertinent manner by Duncan Murchison, Esq., Dr. Worth, Donald Street, and John B. Kelly, Esq.

On motion of Dr. Chas. Chalmers, the proceedings of this Club were ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer and other papers friendly.

On motion, this Club adjourned to meet at Euphonia Academy, on Saturday the 20th of July next.

W. D. TYSON, *Pres't.*

JAMES MCBRYDE, }
ALEX'R MCDONALD, } *Sec'ys.*

ELECTORAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Convention was holden at Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on Friday the 28th of June, for the object of selecting a Whig Candidate for Presidential Elector for this, the 6th, Electoral District of North Carolina.

The delegates met in the Court House at 12 o'clock, and organized by the appointment of General Alexander McRae, of New Hanover County, Chairman, and Dr. John S. Richardson, of Bladen County, Secretary.

On examination it appeared that there were delegates present from four Counties of the District, as follows: From New Hanover, Alexander McRae, Hiram Brockett, Asa A. Brown, Geo. S. Gillespie, O. G. Parsley. From Columbus, Josiah Powell, Dugald Clark, Alfred Smith, Alex. Troy. From Bladen, David Lewis, Richard S. Gillespie, George Cromartie, Jas. Kelly, Wiley A. Atkison, Jas. I. McDugald, Dr. J. S. Richardson, G. J. McMillan, Neil Kelly. From Robeson, Joseph C. Lee.

A committee of eight was appointed by the Chair, who, after consultation, reported to the Convention the name of DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover, as a suitable one to be placed on the Whig Electoral ticket. The report was unanimously approved of, and Mr. Baker nominated accordingly.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate an assistant Elector for each County of the District, namely: for Onslow, David W. Saunders; for Sampson, Street Ashford; for New Hanover, Alexander McRae; for Brunswick, Samuel R. Potter; for Columbus, Haynes Leonon; for Bladen, John S. Richardson; for Robeson, John Gilchrist; for Richmond, John W. Covington.

It was resolved that the proceedings of the Convention be published in the Wilmington Chronicle and Fayetteville Observer.

ALEXANDER MCRAE, *Ch'n.*

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, *Sec'y.*

WHIG MEETING IN BLADEN.

The Whigs of Bladen met in Elizabethtown June 23d, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the Senate and the Commons, and to appoint delegates, to meet the delegates from the other Counties of this Electoral District on the 28th inst., at Elizabethtown. The meeting was organized by appointing Wiley A. Atkison Chairman, and J. B. Brown, jr. and A. S. Miller, Secretaries. On request of the Chair the object of the meeting was explained by Doct. John S. Richardson. A motion was made by Mr. Jas. I. McDugald, to appoint committees of one to nominate two of the persons in Candidates for the Senate, and one to nominate two of the Commons, from the County of Bladen in the Commons.

The committee, as appointed by the chair, consisted of Neil McDugald, John [illegible], Wiley A. Atkison, Gillespie, Wiley A. Atkison, Jas. I. McDugald, Daniel Bunc, John R. [illegible], Dr. J. S. Richardson.

The committee after having retired for a short time, presented the following resolution.

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting recommend to the convention of Gen'l. Convention, Esq., as a Candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the next General Assembly.

2. *Resolved*, That the meeting unanimously [illegible] Wiley A. Atkison, Esq., as a candidate to represent this County in the Commons in the next General Assembly.

Mr. Gillespie, being present, [illegible] the nomination.

On motion, it was resolved that this meeting proceed to nominate a Candidate to represent this District in the next General Assembly. The committee nominated Mr. James I. McDugald. Mr. Dugald [illegible] declined the nomination.

Dr. Richardson being called upon addressed the meeting, in a brief, but very forcible and felicitous manner; giving an exposition of some of the principles of the Whigs, and concurring warmly in the nomination of Doctor Andres, which he endeavoured to promote, notwithstanding he, (Dr. R.) was nominated by the Whigs of the upper end of the County, and he had partly accepted. He concluded his remarks by giving some excellent advice as to the course to be pursued by the Whigs.

The delegates appointed to meet the delegates from other counties composing this Electoral District, on the 28th inst., in Elizabethtown, were, George Cromartie, R. S. Gillespie, W. A. Atkison, Neil McDugald, Jas. Kelly, Dugald McMillan, A. S. Miller, Griffith J. McMillan, T. C. Smith, Doct. John S. Richardson, and on motion, the Chairman was added.

The committee appointed to wait on Doct. Andres and apprise him of his nomination, consisted of Col. John O. Daniel, and Charles McNorton.

A motion was made that the proceedings be published in the Wilmington Chronicle, and the Fayetteville Observer. After which the meeting adjourned.

WILEY ATKISON, *Ch'n.*

JOHN B. BROWN, Jr., }
A. S. MILLER, } *Secretaries.*

At a Convention held by the delegates from Stanly and Cabarrus counties, at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, on Saturday the 29th June, for the purpose of nominating a Whig candidate to represent Cabarrus and Stanly, in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature,

Wm. Swaringen, Esq. of Stanly, was called to the Chair and Marvel Kirk was appointed Secretary.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate, which resulted in the selection of Christopher Melchor of Cabarrus county.

On motion, it was requested that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the "Carolina Watchman" and "Fayetteville Observer."

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

WM SWARINGEN, *Ch'n.*

MARVEL KIRK, *Sec.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

Mr. Editor: We have long been waiting, with considerable anxiety, to see some notice of the late examination in this Institution, which took place on the 30th and 31st of May last. But we learn that the member of the examining Committee, who was requested to publish said notice, has been unwell, and therefore, we presume, it has been neglected.

At the request then, of some friends to the Institution, We, being also on said Committee, would state, that it was an examination of high character, as usual. There being some few in the Preparatory Department, the examination was conducted from elementary principles to the highest studies in the Senior Class. And although some answered more promptly than others, and some could command more fortitude at the black board, and could demonstrate propositions and solve problems more readily than others, yet they generally acquitted themselves very honorably; and by their correctness, promptitude, and proficiency, they not only did themselves much credit, but also reflected much honor on their Instructers, as their ability and unwearied diligence were very apparent.

One young Lady, Miss Ann Maria McLean, of Robeson, completed the whole Literary course of this Institution; and it was one of the most pleasing incidents of the day, to see her, and the twelve other young Ladies who had previously completed said course, (and whose names have already been announced,) receive their Diplomas from the hands of the President, while he addressed them in a feeling and very appropriate manner, on this most interesting occasion.

The compositions of the pupils not only showed mind, but the cultivation of mind;—of course, in various degrees of improvement.

In the Ornamental Department, the specimens exhibited were highly commended.

In the Musical Department, the performances of the young Ladies on the Piano Forte were excellent, in proportion to the time devoted to Music;—some seemed to delight very much the large and respectable audience of neighbors and visiters.

To show that "It was not, as is too often the case, an examination upon portions of study specially prepared for the occasion," we would mention, that after Rev. J. R. McIntosh, the Principal, had examined the Class in Chemistry for a short time, Dr. McLean, *without giving any previous intimation*, requested him to turn over and examine them on the properties of atmospheric air, which he did.—"And yet the answer was promptly given in almost every case."

Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to copy the example of some intelligent gentlemen, who attended the late examination for the sole purpose of seeing, hearing, and judging for themselves. Those who do this, may feel it to be their duty and interest to follow the example a little further, and immediately engage their Daughters and Wards.

It is pleasing to see some of the young Ladies, who had formerly left the Institution, now returning to it. It is also pleasing to hear no complaints against Mrs. Brown, who now has charge of the Steward's Hall, and to know that generally she has heretofore given much satisfaction.

The present Session commenced on the first day of this month.

July 3, 1844.

From the Raleigh Register.

MASS MEETINGS.

TO THE WHIGS OF NORTH-CAROLINA!

Believing that a free and unreserved interchange of sentiment among the Whigs, throughout the State, will tend to confirm them in those principles, upon the ascendancy of which hang the prosperity and happiness of the country—the maintenance of the Constitution—and, perhaps, the preservation of the Union itself—the WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE recommend to their brethren to hold *MASS MEETINGS*, in different sections of the State. And, as the period before the election is short and but little time remains for consultation, they respectfully recommend that MASS MEETINGS be held as follows:

AT WADESBOROUGH, IN ANSON COUNTY,
On Thursday the 18th of July,

AT STATESVILLE, IN IREDELL COUNTY,
On Thursday the 25th of July.

At Rutherfordton, or some other point in the vicinity of the Mountains, at such time as may not conflict with either of the above meetings; in Orange County, near its centre, or near its junction with Randolph, at such time and place as the Whigs of the County may fix upon; and beyond the Mountains, at such time and place as the Whigs of that region may determine, if they deem such meeting expedient and necessary.

If it be not deemed unsafe, to draw together, at this season of the year, large masses of persons in the lower part of the State, they recommend to their Whig friends in that region, to appoint meetings at such times and places as they may deem suitable.

By order of the Central Committee,

RICH'D. HINES, *Chairman.*

June 25, 1844.

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered by the Judge, viz:

Per Ruffin C. J. in State v. Fisk, from Burke [illegible] that there is no error in the judgment below [illegible] Caldwell, reversing Wilkes, directing [illegible] entered on the conviction. Also [illegible] Anson, affirming the [illegible].

[illegible] v. Johnson, from Martin, [illegible] Also, in Lytle v. Wilson, [illegible] the judgment below, and [illegible] cause according to the opinion of Mr. Bertie, de[illegible] cause that the [illegible] the record and proceedings of the Sa[illegible] Court. Also, in Sawney v. Magness, from Ri[illegible]ford, affirming the judgment below.

By Nash, J. in Foggart v. Blackwelder, from Cabarrus, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Mill[illegible] v. Washburn and others, in Equity from Cleveland, declaring that there is error in the interlocutory decree removing the sequestration from the negroes of A. W.; that there is no error in the decree as to J. W. Also, in Lynch v. Wheeler, in Equity from Rowan, declaring that the interlocutory decree is erroneous.

Raleigh Register.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

MR. POLK AND THE TARIFF.

The old game of deception is to be tried over again. In the South, Mr. Polk is held up as a free trade man. In the East and particularly in Pennsylvania he is represented as in favor of the Tariff.

The Washington Spectator, the Richmond Enquirer, the Charleston Mercury and other Locofoco papers of that cast, proclaim him a free trade man—and recently in an article urging him to the support of the free traders of the South, the Charlestott Mercury declared "*Mr. Polk's views upon the Tariff are Southern to the back-bone!*"

Whilst this is the cry in the South, the supporters of Mr. Polk in Pennsylvania, are holding him up as a thorough tariff man. The Harrisburg Union, the leading paper of the Locofocos in Pennsylvania, in reply to the charge that Mr. Polk was a free trader, says:

"We perceive that the Harrisburg Intelligencer, with the mendacity so eminently characteristic of the coon papers, denounces Col. Polk in advance as an open and avowed '*Free Trade Theorist.*' The authority of this gratuitous assertion is, of course, not furnished by the Intelligencer, as it is the policy of the Whig press to deal in habitual misrepresentation both of men and measures of the democratic party. *Now we happen to know and state upon the authority of a Tennesseean, with whom we conversed at Baltimore—a near neighbor of Col. Polk—that he holds the doctrine of Free Trade in unqualified abhorrence.* HE NEVER HAS ADVANCED IT, AND NEVER WILL. He is in favor of a judicious revenue tariff, affording the amplest incidental PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY. He is the special friend and advocate of the Coal and Iron interest, those two great objects of solicitude with Pennsylvanians, and believing permanence in our laws to be of incalculable value, *is opposed to the disturbance of the existing Tariff.* These facts we state upon *the very best authority*, and caution the democracy of this great State against listening to the misrepresentations of the coons."

The authority for the charge of the Harrisburg Intelligencer was an address issued by Mr. Polk in May, 1843, and addressed to the people of Tennessee, from whom he was soliciting the office of Governor. This address has recently been republished in the Nashville Union, (the organ of the Locofocos of Tennessee.) In that address he expressly says, "*I am opposed to the Tariff Act of the late Congress,*"—(the present Tariff) and in the face of this the Harrisburg Union says he "is opposed to the disturbance of the exis ing Tariff!"

But this voluntary declaration of the Harrisburg paper not being sufficient to satisfy the people of Pennsylvania, that a man who was nominated as a free trader and is supported as such in the South, holds that doctrine in "unqualified abhorence," and is "in favor of affording the amplest incidental protection to American industry," a letter was written to Mr. Polk by Mr. J. K. Kane, of Philadelphia, to which a very studied and artful reply has been returned. This reply is published in the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, of yesterday, and is as follows:

COLUMBIA, Tennessee, June 15th, 1844.

Dear Sir:—I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the tariff, and among others yours of the 30th ultimo. My opinions on this subject have often been given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated.

I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection *merely*, and not for revenue.

Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of General Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the tariff act of 1828. I voted for the act of 1832, which contained modifications of some of the objectionable provisions of the act of 1828. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, I gave my assent to a bill reported by that Committee in December, 1832, making further modifications of the act of 1828, and making also discriminations in the imposition of the duties which it proposed. That bill did not pass, but was superseded by the bill commonly called the Compromise Bill, for which I voted.

In my judgment, it is the duty of the government, to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation. I heartily approve the resolutions upon this subject, passed by the Democratic National Convention, lately assembled at Baltimore.

I am, with great respect, dear sir, your ob't serv't,

JAMES K. POLK.

JOHN K. KANE, Esq., Philadelphia.

It will be seen that Mr. Polk here refers to his "public acts" and his "opinions" as "often given to the public," for his views on the tariff. Those who have read the recent great speech of John M. Clayton, of Delaware—and those who have not, should lose no time in doing so—will there have learned that Mr. Polk's "public acts" prove him to be a "free trader" in the worst sense of that term. The opinions which he says he has often given to the public, must refer to the address issued to the people of Tennessee, in May, 1843, and which was intended expressly to make up the issue between him, a free trader, and Mr. Jones, his opposing candidate for Governor, who is a tariff man. The address of Mr. Polk was in reply to a series of questions, and his answer to the 5th and 6th questions is as follows:

"5th. Are you in favor of a tariff or direct taxes for the support of the General Government?"

"6th. If a tariff, do you approve of such a tariff as would give protection to home industry against foreign industry?"

"I answer that I am opposed to a system of direct taxation, and I am in favor of a moderate scale of duties, laid by a tariff on imported goods for the purpose of raising the revenue which may be needed for the economical administration of the Government. In laying the rates of a tariff, my opinion is, that the object in view should be to raise the revenue needed for government, LEAVING THE INTEREST ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES TO ENJOY THE INCIDENTAL ADVANTAGE WHICH THE LEVY OF SUCH DUTIES WILL AFFORD TO THEM. If by "giving protection to home Industry," you mean to assert the distinct principle, that a tariff is to be laid SOLELY OR IN ANY EXTENT NOT FOR REVENUE, BUT FOR THE PROTECTION OF CAPITALISTS WHO HAVE MADE THEIR INVESTMENTS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS so as to compel the consumers of their articles, the agriculturists, mechanics, persons employed in commerce and all other pursuits, to pay higher prices for them, THEN I SAY I AM OPPOSED TO SUCH A PRINCIPLE, AND TO ANY TARIFF WHICH RECOGNIZES IT. "Home industry," a term so often used by the advocates of the protective tariff system, is comprehensive in its meaning, and by a just legislation should be made to embrace the industry employed in agriculture, in the mechanic arts, in commerce and all other pursuits, as well as the industry employed in manufacture. I HAVE AT ALL TIMES BEEN OPPOSED TO PROHIBITORY OR HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF LAWS, designed not for revenue, but to advance the interests of one portion of the people employed in manufactures, by taxing another and much the larger portion, thus making the many tributary to the increased wealth of the few. I AM OPPOSED TO THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LATE CONGRESS, considering it to be in many respects of this character—and, indeed so highly protective upon some articles as to prohibit their importation into the country altogether. I AM IN FAVOR OF REPEALING THAT ACT, AND RESTORING THE COMPROMISE TARIFF ACT OF MARCH 3d, 1833; believing as I do, that it would produce more revenue than the present law, and that THE INCIDENTAL PROTECTION AFFORDED BY THE TWENTY PER CENT DUTY, especially when this would be paid in cash, and on the home valuation, will afford SUFFICIENT PROTECTION TO THE MANUFACTURERS, AND ALL THAT THEY OUGHT TO DESIRE, OR TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED."

Who, after reading this address, can hesitate accusing Mr. Polk with "paltering in a double sense" in his recent letter—with equivocating to deceive the people of the tariff State of Pennsylvania? For his address, he obtained every where the name of a free trader—for this he was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency—for this he is now supported by the Southern Locofocos. And now he prepares a letter for the Pennsylvanians, in which he affectedly abandons his former ground, prates about incidental protection, and affects friendship for domestic industry! All words—words!—intended to deceive and beguile the men there who live by their own labor. In his address he tells you he is in favor of returning to the Compromise act, which establishes a horizontal duty of twenty per cent., and in his letter he is silent on this point, but says he is in favor of a revenue tariff with *moderate* discrimination. No doubt his discrimination would be very moderate.

The leaders of the Locofocos of Pennsylvania may affect to be satisfied with the views of this letter, but what say those of the South? The Washington Spectator it was, if we remember aright, which declared its great satisfaction at the nomination of Mr. Polk, because it would make the contest between Mr. Clay and him one of principle—Mr. Clay as a tariff man, and Mr. Polk as a free trader. What says it to this letter of his to propitiate Pennsylvania tariff men? What says the Richmond Enquirer—what the Charleston Mercury, with free trade emblazoned in its columns as one of the cardinal principles of the democracy? Will they rest satisfied with this equivocation? What say the Nullifiers of South Carolina who are preparing to launch their thunder of State interposition against any tariff which shall discriminate in favor of domestic industry?

Come, gentlemen, *speak out*: Is Mr. Polk a tariff man or is he not? Is he a free trader or is he not?—Answer yea or nay—that we may know whether indeed this contest is to be one of 'principle,' or whether Mr. Polk is to pass as anti-tariff in the South and as for the tariff in the North. Is he a *Southern* man with *Northern* principles—so that he may pass for all things to all men?

The following is the concluding part of a long article in the last "Independent," in which the reasons are given for abandoning the Locofoco party and neutrality, and supporting Graham, Clay, and Frelinghuysen. We copy it, as well for the strong views it presents, as because of the bitter chagrin and mortification of the party at losing such an advocate of their principles:—

It may be asked, what we shall say in regard to whig measures. We reply, in the first place, in relation to a National Bank: It is well known that we have decided its power, while we have admitted its usefulness and its expediency. We are willing to have such a Bank, if it can be so guarded as to prevent its encroachments upon the rights of the people, and secure its co-operation with the lawful action of the government. The impression is gaining ground in the minds of the people that this can be done. At any rate, no Bank, or any other institution, can threaten, in the most distant degree, the danger to our liberty and safety, which may be expected from the faction that nominated Mr. *Polk*. We are willing to submit it to the people, and try the experiment, if they say so. If it fails of the desired effect, it is in the power of the people to discard it. But the most important point in this matter, is the position in which the Presidential Candidates place themselves. Mr. Clay says, *of the people desire it*, (which desire can be expressed at the next Congressional Election,) through their representatives, he will sign the bill to establish one. If not—of course Mr. Clay can no more establish a bank after he is President than he can now. Mr. Polk is pledged differently. He, in effect, says the People *shall not* have a Bank, for he will veto the bill—willing *or* unwilling the people. We beg our readers to mark the distinction. Do the people want to elect a Master, to tell them they *shall not* do this or that! Now we say, in this matter, we belong to the old republican school, which knows no other way to get at a decision, under a government of the people, but by ascertaining the will of the *majority*. There is, to be sure, a class of politicians that adopt a different course. When it suits their convenience they adopt the *one-third* or *one-sixth* principle, as the case may be. In the former instance, they carry measures by a handsome majority, of course; and in the latter case they *nullify*. But we shall present the subject of a Bank to our readers, in all its aspects, in future numbers of this paper.

The next question is the Tariff; which, probably, at this time, engages more of the public attention than any other subject. We say, then, we are for a Tariff for revenue, with incidental protection—and we shall not object to this protection because one of our own countrymen or neighbors happens to be benefitted by it—which seems with certain politicians to be a crowning objection. We are for just such a Tariff as the Democratic Party of the South hotly contended for some 9 or 10 years ago: Just such a Tariff as the Democrats of the North and West, and the Whigs of the North and South and West, contend for at this time—and just such a Tariff as a *Democratic House of Representatives* sustained at the recent session of Congress. This is the present Tariff, commonly called the Whig Tariff, which we are for, with such modifications as the interest of the country may from time to time require. This is the Tariff which Mr. Hoke, we learn, abuses—keeping out of view the opinions and actions of his democratic brethren thereon. This subject will also claim a more enlarged view, on future occasions.

The Texas question is also of importance to the public. *Immediate* annexation is no longer on the tapis; and we know of but few who are not in favor of it, at a future period, if proper arrangements can be made. That object will be accomplished under the administration of Mr. Clay, if not before settled, if the people are in favor of it. The cry of "Polk and Texas—Hoke and Texas," is all a humbug. Those who try to get up an excitement upon this cry, would do so upon that of "Pork and Cabbage," if that would effect the object of severing the affections of the people of this Union, and of paving the way for a Southern Confederacy. They really care no more about Texas than do those who are more moderate and consistent in their views. It is the spirit of disunion they wish to cherish, and they are by no means particular about the manner or the means.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS TROPIC OF JUNE 11.

A Hoax.—We understand that our good Locofoco friends at Vicksburg made great preparations to rejoice over the nomination of Van Buren on Saturday last. They expected to receive intelligence of the result during the day, and accordingly they procured cannon and purchased powder. The intelligence *was* received, but it was not what they expected! The nomination of Polk was so unexpected that the faithful regarded it as *a hoax*, and up to 12 o'clock Saturday night they *refused to burn their powder!* Polk was a wet blanket to their hopes, a shower bath to their cartridges, and it is no wonder their powder wouldn't burn.

The Merchants' Bank of Cheraw has declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. for the last 6 months.

There has been a great flood in the Mississippi river and its tributaries, which it is supposed has destroyed millions of dollars worth of property. Towns were overflowed, and crops and stock washed off, to an incalculable amount.

Jo. Smith, the celebrated Mormon Prophet, and his brother and another Mormon, were killed by the guard placed over them in the Jail at Carthage, Illinois, in return for shots fired by the prisoners in attempting to escape. A battle was expected between the State militia and the Mormons.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

CANDIDATES.

At a meeting of a large number of the Whigs of this county, in the Town Hall, on Thursday last, (Henry Elliott Esq. Chairman, and Henry Lilly and Christopher Munroe Secretaries,) on the several motions of John Elliott, A. A. T. Smith, and Joseph Evans, Esqrs., DAVID MCNEILL, Esq. was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the Senate, and Dr. JOHN W. MCKAY and RODERICK MCRAE, Esq. as candidates for the House of Commons.

Mr. McNeill being on the ground, promptly accepted the nomination. Mr. McRae has been compelled, very reluctantly, by private business, to decline, and we are authorized to substitute the name of WILLIAM MCMILLAN, Esq. in his stead. Dr. McKay, living remote from town, has not been heard from, but we hope he will accept the nomination.

Our Ticket will thus consist of

DAVID MCNEILL, Esq.,
FOR THE SENATE;
Dr. JOHN W. MCKAY, and WILLIAM MCMILLAN, Esq.,
FOR THE COMMONS.

There is thus presented to the people of Cumberland county, a Ticket composed of citizens of the county, all engaged in agricultural pursuits, of unexceptionable private character, and sound political faith. They merit the public favor, and we hope they will receive it.

HECTOR MCLEAN, Esq. is a candidate for Sheriff of this County.

Columbus.—Wm. M. Baldwin, Whig, and —— Williamson, L. F., for the Commons.

Bladen.—Wm. S. Andres, Whig, and H. H. Robinson, L. F., for the Commons.

For the Senate in the District composed of the Counties of Bladen, Brunswick, and Columbus, James I. McDugald, Whig, and Robert McIver, L. F.

CRAVEN.—We have great pleasure in finding a full and strong Whig Ticket announced in the Newbernian, viz: Robert S. Burney for the Senate, Hon. Wm. H. Washington and Francis J. Prentiss for the Commons. The Newbernian says that the Whigs *can* elect this excellent Ticket, *if they will.* The is not a time to leave such a duty undone.

PRODIGIOUS GATHERING OF THE "DEMOCRACY" AT LAUREL HILL!—Some of our readers may not have been aware, that several weeks ago the Democracy were duly notified to hold a *Convention* at Laurel Hill, Richmond County, N. C., to nominate a candidate to run against our excellent Whig friend Gen. Dockery, for the State Senate, from the District of Robeson and Richmond Counties. So it was, however. Delegates were appointed by the faithful in Robeson, and on Saturday the 29th ult., the day fixed on for the great occasion, they made their appearance in great force at Laurel Hill, being exactly *two* in number! These two patriots had mounted their horses and gone in quest of the Convention; but their most vigilant search did not enable them to discover it. The Landlady at the Hill was only able to reply to their anxious enquiries by the assurance, that there was no Convention there, and that the people in those parts, who are almost to a man good Whigs, had not even heard of such a thing. Here was a fix! There were no Delegates enough to make a Chairman, a Secretary, and a spokesman, and as for picking up any Richmond members, that was impracticable, as Locofocoism in that neighborhood were "as scarce as hen's teeth." There was no alternative but to plod their weary way back to Robeson. Unfortunately, in their way home, on Sunday,

MASS MEETINGS.—We call the particular attention of our readers to the annunciation of the Central Committee, fixing certain Mass Meetings in Wadesborough, Statesville, &c. Particularly would we impress upon our numerous readers in Richmond, Robeson, Anson, Montgomery, Moore, &c., the advantages of attending the Wadesborough meeting. There is much to gain by meeting together in this way. Old friends meet to congratulate each other on the prospects of the political redemption of their country; new friendships are formed by those whom a common cause and the ties of neighborhood should bind to each other; and all may be incited to the more full and faithful performance of that duty which every intelligent man owes to himself and his country, to enlighten public opinion and strengthen the hands of the Law and Order party through the Ballot Box.

Let the glorious Fourth District come out in all its force, on the 18th, but especially on the 1st of August, and the 2d Thursday of November, and show the Destructives what *can* be done by an intelligent and patriotic people.

There are but three weeks more till the day of election. Need we urge every reader of this paper to go to *work*? No. They must feel, as deeply as we do, the vital importance of redeeming the State and National Councils from the blight of Locofocoism.—*Every vote* is needed for this purpose. Your own of course, and your neighbors' likewise.

THE LAST LEGISLATURE.—The Editor of the Independent, who, as Editor of the Standard in 1842, well knows all about the doings of the Locofoco party in the last Legislature, says, that "notwithstanding their zeal and fury, the Democratic leaders DID NOT INTEND TO DO ANY THING WITH THE BANKS, from the very first. It is even so—*they told us so.*"

The Independent adds,—

"We have often observed the selfishness and meanness of office seekers, with regret—who cared nothing about the welfare of the people, but sought only their own aggrandizement. But never—never before did we witness so barefaced a humbug—a deception so shameful—so audacious a demonstration of reckless demagogism, as we have seen practised in the halls of our State Capitol, at the last session of the Legislature, by the democratic party."

Mr. Ellis, a Locofoco candidate for the Legislature in Rowan, in a speech on the 29th ult. "ridiculed the last Legislature,—declaring that it would not compare with a common debating society of boys." He said he would go the fullest lengths in denouncing it; that it had sat longer, spent more money, done less, than any which had ever preceded it.

People of North Carolina! do you wish to have such another Legislature? If not, now is your time to make the change.

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!—There is an ominous notification in the last North Carolinian, which bodes no good to some one or more of the Locofoco candidates for the Legislature in this county. The regular candidates of the party have been out some weeks, but many seem not disposed to stick to the Ticket, and so in the last Carolinian, we find the following:—

"We are requested to announce Mr. Wm. D. Harrington, democrat, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

We propose, next week, to make some salutary remarks upon the subject of nominations of candidates, &c., when we deem it necessary.

Now whether Mr. Harrington, or Mr. Atkins, or Mr. Shaw, is to be lectured by these "salutary remarks," and required to stand aside, and whether they will kiss the rod that smites them, we suppose we shall see in good time. Rumor says that one or two other gentlemen of the party have procured their own consent to be candidates.

DUPLICITY OF COL. POLK.—The reader will find in this paper two letters from the Locofoco candidate for President, the one intended for the whole Union, accepting the nomination, but dumb as an oyster as to his political opinions; the other, written only a few days after, coming out decidedly *in favor of incidental and discriminating Protection!!* Here is a catastrophe for the free trade Locofocos of the South! The decided opponent of the Tariff, who has uniformly voted and spoken and written against it, who is as strongly committed against Protection as any man in the Union, has actually written a letter for the meridian of Pennsylvania, advocating discrimination for Protection!

When the letter arrived here on Thursday morning last, the Locofocos stoutly denied its authenticity, and it was only after seeing it in their own party organs that they would credit it, and then, forsooth, they suddenly discovered that that was the very kind of Tariff they had always been in favor of! But even this was not enough to induce the publication of the letter in the North Carolinian. That paper has not the letter, nor one word in regard to it, though the Globe of Wednesday night publishes it, and compares it with Clay's speech in Raleigh, for the purpose of showing how fully their opinions on this great question correspond. As the Locofoco papers at the South will probably follow the Carolinian's example and decline to publish this Protective Tariff letter, we beg all those of the party who are curious to see it, and disposed to denounce it as a "Whig lie," to call at this office and see it in the Globe itself.

The letter is a wretched attempt at humbug. Look for instance at the declaration, "I am opposed to a Tariff for protection *merely*, and not for revenue." This will doubtless be lauded, as excellent free trade doctrine; and yet no man before ever heard or dreamed of a Tariff for protection *merely*, and not for revenue! The great leading object of all Tariffs, is revenue, and there is no Whig in this Union who does not wish to raise the revenue in that way. Then he says "he gave his support to the policy of Gen. Jackson's administration on this subject." And as evidence, he cites his vote against the Tariff of 1828, *passed before Jackson's administration came into power*, (which Van Buren voted for, and nobody ever heard that Jackson was opposed to,) and his vote *for* the Compromise Act, which was peculiarly Mr. Clay's measure, and not Gen. Jackson's. This attempt to filch from Mr. Clay the credit of that act, and to bestow it on Gen. Jackson's administration, is about the boldest piece of impudence we have seen.

P. S.—Mr. Polk's letter of acceptance, in which he goes for the one term principle, is omitted this week for want of room.

SPIRIT OF WESTERN NEW YORK.—Every indication assures us that we shall carry this great State—the Editor of the Tribune says by over 20,000 majority, and he gives the estimate for each county. He has just returned from a journey through the western counties, and his facts and figures are more to be relied on than those of any paper in the State. Immense mass meetings assemble at the Whig call, and all is enthusiasm, whilst we have accounts of the signal failures to get up large Locofoco meetings at Onondaga, Utica, and Arcadia.

Our exchange papers furnish us with equally cheering accounts from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

4TH OF JULY.—As we anticipated, this Anniversary brought a great many people together, by whom the day was celebrated in a rational and agreeable manner; soberly, as became a people impressed with the value of that Liberty whose birthday they commemorated.

The 33d Regiment was paraded, and in its presence Lt. Col. Shaw returned his Sword to Col. McCormick, who delivered a brief address, and was cheered by the bye-standers.

The procession was then formed, headed by the Independent and Rifle Companies, and proceeded to Camp Adam, on Hay Mount, where the Declaration of Independence was read distinctly and forcibly by Jos. W. Evans, Esq., and a very admirable Oration pronounced by Thos. B. Wetmore, Esq. This Oration was distinguished for ardent patriotism, for appropriate sentiments clothed in beautiful language, for that originality which is indicative of a strong mind, holding out a promise of future eminence. It was free from any party bias, and in that particular the Orator declined to follow the bad example sometimes set on such occasions. It is true that a few individuals, not gifted with the faculties to perceive that a powerful appeal to the patriotism of his hearers against the mad schemes of Disunion openly avowed in South Carolina, was not a *party* appeal, took exception to that part of the Oration; but this arose more from obtuseness of intellect, we will fain hope, than from any real disapprobation of such sentiments.

An amateur Band contributed to the pleasures of the occasion.

In the afternoon, the Washington Temperance Society had an Oration at the Baptist Church, by Mr. Jesse Potts Smith, a native of this town, who has maintained the highest rank at our University, of which he is at present a Student, and who will doubtless bear off its highest honors. We were prevented by indispensable engagements from hearing Mr. Smith, but are informed on all hands that the Oration did him and the cause he advocated high honor.

In the Evening, there was a more than usually brilliant display of fire-works from the Arsenal.

Of the handsome celebration at Rockfish Factory, we have been politely furnished with the following account:—

Our procession was formed at 1 o'clock, P. M., under the direction of R. C. Morgan, Esq. as Marshal, aided by the Overseers of the different departments of our establishment in the order of their connection with the process of manufacturing: 1st. Carders and Spinners, with Banner. 2d. Dressers, with the National Ensign. 3d. Weavers, with Banner. A large number of citizens, invited guests, and strangers, joining the procession as it moved through the village to the residence of the President of the Rockfish Company, where the Orator, Reader, Clergy, and several gentlemen from Fayetteville joined the procession, and were escorted to the Factory, where the following exercises were attended to:

Prayer by the Rev. S. Colton: Reading of the Declaration of Independence by D. G. Patterson; and an Oration by W. Winslow, Esq.—the whole interspersed with music by the Choir. So far as I can learn, these exercises were satisfactory to all present, more particularly the address of Mr. Winslow, which afforded the highest gratification to all who listened to it.

After these exercises were closed, the whole company (numbering, I presume, over four hundred,) proceeded to the place where the refreshment tables had been spread for the occasion, and partook of the Collation provided by our citizens.

The following regular toasts were offered at the table:

1. The day we celebrate: We hail with heartfelt joy the anniversary of our country's independence.

2. Our country: Hallowed by the consanguined plains which gave birth to liberty; the home of the exile; the asylum of the oppressed.

3. The Signers of the Declaration of Independence: The brightest constellation that gems the coronet of Columbia's fame.

4. The Star-Spangled Banner: Long may it wave in triumph throughout the length and breadth of our land, and be hailed by millions of freemen as the bright ensign of liberty.

5. The memory of George Washington: Emphatically Columbia's first and noblest son.

6. The Marquis de Lefayette: The sunbeam in council, the thunderbolt in war.

7. General Francis Marion: Unrivalled in partisan warfare, unequalled in generosity.

8. Benjamin Franklin: Let us ever reverence the memory of the sage who wrested the lightning from heaven, and silenced the thunder of despots.

9. The Heroes of '76: Marble may moulder into dust, but while there is a heart in an American bosom, there will be a tablet from which the memory of their deeds cannot be erased.

10. The Constitution: The palladium of civil liberty.

11. The Union of the States: May it be coexistent with time itself.

12. "Foreign Nations: Our councils are guided by the spirit of peace, but we neither beg nor fear their favor nor their hate."

13. "The surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution: Like the prophetic books of the Sybil, increasing in value as they diminish in number."

Several Volunteer Toasts were given, among which were the following:

The Orator of the day: Cumberland, like the mother of the Gracchi, can point to him proudly as one of her brightest jewels.

The Ladies: The only anti-republicans that should be tolerated. They will not admit that all men are equal, neither will they agree that any should be free.

The United States of America: Free and independent. May the Goddess of liberty watch over and guard them with a jealous eye.

The Army and Navy of the United States: When we cease to be Americans, we may then cease to admire their valor and patriotism.

The intrepid Lawrence: May his example nerve the soul of every true American to say in the hour of danger, "don't give up the ship."

The whole were interspersed with appropriate National songs, cheers, &c., when the company dispersed, I think I may safely say, highly pleased with the day's proceedings, for I saw no indications that would denote that every one present did not fully enjoy the occasion.

I think that all who were present and observed the good order and good feeling manifested by our citizens upon this occasion, will be slow in casting reproach, on account of their occupations, upon any of the sons and daughters of the Old North State.

A MANUFACTURER.

CORRECTION.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, whose wit has furnished so many occasions for hearty laughter, says that an Editor ought to know every thing. He himself commenced life as a Farmer, then he taught School, (of course, being a Yankee,) next he studied Law, and then Medicine; but unfortunately he turned Editor before he had studied Divinity. If he had only preached awhile, he would have been fully qualified for the Editorial chair.

We have come to a somewhat similar conclusion. We ought to have studied Military Tactics or Etiquette, or something of that sort, instead of throwing up our military honors some 15 years ago, when we had arrived at the distinguished post of 2d Sergeant of the Ancient and Honorable Independent Company, (may it exist a thousand years!) We might have been a Colonel by this time, and have learned, that there is some difference between an "acquittal," and an "honorable acquittal," by a Court Martial, and have avoided the error into which we fell in our last, and to which our attention has been called by one who knows all about such things. We cannot pretend to define the terms exactly, and lest we fall into another error, (as we almost always do in Military affairs,) we will simply state, that Col. McCormick was "acquitted" by the Court Martial which recently tried him.

PROGRESS OF WHIG PRINCIPLES.—What a cheering evidence of the excellence of our Whig principles, and of their ascendancy with the people, is afforded by the two letters of Mr. Polk. In the first letter, the only pledge he has thought it worth while to make, is, that he adopts that sound Whig principle, "One Presidential Term." In his second letter, he goes for that great Whig measure, a Tariff with *discriminating duties*, affording incidental protection to our home industry.

If the Locofocos will only come into a few more of our measures, as we think public opinion will force them to do, such as a Bank of the U. S., honesty in the administration of public affairs, &c. &c., there will soon be no difference between the parties.

A PRECIOUS CONFESSION.—In the Globe of July 1st, among a number of extracts from letters to the Editor, we find the following:—

Extract from a letter, dated

AUBURN, New York, June 28, 1844.

I have been at home long enough to be able to say all is right in New York. Clay has no hope here except by the aid of the abolitionists, for which his friends are moving heaven and earth, but they cannot deceive them or cheat them into his support.

What now becomes of the common slander of Southern Locofocos that the Northern Abolitionists are Whigs? Here is a confession of one of their own party, and to all appearance a Member of Congress, that the Whigs are "moving heaven and earth"—to do what?—to "deceive or cheat" the abolitionists into the support of Mr. Clay; and this writer evidently congratulates himself that they cannot be induced to leave their own party and go for Clay.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—Gen. Hamilton and other Locofocos in Georgia, give notice of a Southern Convention to be held at Richmond, Virginia, in October next. The Globe having informed the Disunionists that Gen. Jackson would not preside at their Convention if held at Nashville, its place of meeting is changed to Virginia.

We have a pretty strong conviction that North Carolina will not be represented in any such treasonable assemblage. She has been true to the Union at all times, and she is still true to it, Texas or no Texas.

THE GAME OF BRAG.—The Locofocos certainly understand thoroughly the system of bragging. If one would believe them, (as fortunately no one does,) Polk and Dallas are certain to sweep nearly every State in the Union: Whigs are going over to these make-shift candidates, if we might credit the party organs, by scores; and those who stand fast have lost all hope. It is true that the Whig papers prove the falsehood of all these allegations; and Whigs who are represented as seceding come out under their own names, and brand the foul charge as false. But what of all that? The lie has served its turn, to deceive and inspirit some ignorant Locofoco, and as for retracting, and undeceiving their readers, that is against all their "*principles.*"

A case of this kind is now before us. The Locofoco papers have published far and wide, a story started in the Albany Argus, "that Mr. Green, Whig Member of Congress from Kentucky, had lately returned from a visit home, and comes back a crest-fallen man; absolutely refusing to take bets upon Southern States, which he vauntingly offered to the democrats before his departure for the West."

Now this is a pretty story. But Mr. Green has authorized the N. Y. Express to say, that "*it is false in every particular.*" He has not been to Kentucky since November last; and he has not refused to take bets upon Southern States.

Will any of the Locofoco papers that circulated the falsehood, publish the denial? Not one.

POLITICAL CHANGES.—Before enumerating a few more changes from Locofocoism to the support of Whig principles, which have come under our observation within the past week, it may be well to correct another Locofoco falsehood or two.

The Rockingham (Va.) Register having asserted that "Jeremiah Morton, Esq. of Orange, a Clay sub-Elector for 1844, heretofore a decided Whig, had come out positively and unequivocally against Henry Clay, and would not support him under any circumstances," Mr. Morton has published a letter in the Register, as positively and unequivocally contradicting the assertion of that paper, and declaring, that, as sub-Elector, "he will give Mr. Clay his warm, cordial, and ardent support."

The Locofoco papers have been likewise rejoicing over a story that five Whigs in Vernon, Ohio, who were named, had turned Polkites, and denounced Mr. Clay and the whole party forever. The Richland (Ohio) Bugle disposes of this story very summarily. Two of the men died a year ago, and the other three are staunch Whigs, all of them subscribers to the Bugle.

The Dayton (O.) Journal contains the renunciation of William McCauly, Jacob Wagner, Henry M. Good, and R. D. Elliknis, all of Montgomery county, who prefer Clay and the United States, to Polk and Texas.

We hear of seventeen changes, the right way, in the Southern part of Warren county; and a highly influential Democrat, from the Northern part of the same county, told us a few days since, that he and his Democratic neighbors had resolved to vote the Liberty ticket.

A gentleman from Virginia informs us that sixteen Locofocos joined the Whig Club at Parkersburgh the other day.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

Another.—James Norberry, a farmer of Liberty township, Logan county, (Ohio,) has renounced Polkism.

And still they come!—Charles Burchard, of Hamilton, Madison county, has abandoned the Abolition party and come out heartily in favor of Henry Clay. He says he cannot innocently be instrumental, however indirectly, in aiding the cause of James K. Polk and the Annexation of Texas. His letter nearly fills three columns of the Hamilton Palladium, and is very able and cogent.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

More Help—How they come.—The Dayton Ohio Transcript, hitherto a neutral paper, has come out for Clay.

The Hon. Minthorne Tompkins, son of the late Vice President of the U. S., and nine of his neighbors, all heretofore Locofocos, have openly renounced.

Levi Ernst, a member of the Locofoco Club Association of East Berlin, Penn., has withdrawn therefrom, and says he will go "for Henry Clay, the friend of the laborer, mechanic and farmer."

Ross Wilkins, Esq. U. S. District Judge for Michigan, long an eminent and efficient Van Buren man, has renounced the Locofoco party.

AND YET ANOTHER!—The Savannah Republican says—"Mr. Dudley, a well established and influential lawyer, in South Western Georgia, has, we have just learned, declared himself in favor of Clay & Frelinghuysen.

A Whig Mass Meeting is to be held at Gatesville, Gates County, N. C. on Saturday the 20th inst. for which extensive preparations are making.

The Cheraw Gazette asks, "Does the *Observer* know of any one who will furnish us with a good suit of clothes, *payable when Clay is elected President.*"

In reply, we frankly state, that we do *not* know any one who would be disposed to credit the Editor of the Gazette for four months for such an amount. He may be very good, but people in these parts do not know about it.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Britannia, at Boston, brings English papers to the 19th ult.

The Cotton market was slowly but steadily recovering from its long depression. Prices had risen about ¼d., and sales for two weeks 65,380 bales, notwithstanding heavy importations. The better feeling is the result, mainly, of the trade with the East, which promises to employ all the steam power which England can supply.

The sympathy for O'Connell is manifesting itself throughout Ireland, Scotland, and England. The Repeal fund has risen from hundreds to thousands per week.

The Hon. Wm. R. King had arrived at Paris.

The Emperor Nicholas of Russia had spent a week with the Queen of England, and was treated with the greatest respect and attention. He distributed, in acts of liberality, about £25,000 in London.

Thos. Campbell, the Poet, died June 15th.

MECKLENBURG MONUMENT.—A press of matter, and of occupation, has prevented an earlier statement of the fact, that the "Mecklenburg Monumental Association" has done the Editor of this paper the honor to appoint him "Advocate for their corporation in the County of Cumberland." Under this appointment we are empowered to receive contributions in aid of the object of the Association, viz: the erection, at Charlotte, of a noble Monument commemorative of the glorious Declaration of Independence at that place on the 20th of May, 1775. No North Carolinian can need persuasion to lend his aid to this work, more interesting than any that now presents itself, in which all parties can unite. The subscriptions are not expected to be large, and the list is already headed with small sums, so that none need hold back for fear he cannot give enough. The smallest sum will be received.

TEXAS.—Papers received at New Orleans from Texas, represent the Annexation fever as on the decline, opposition to it strong and successful, and a growing aversion to it. They say, if Mexico would recognize her independence, a majority would be opposed to annexation.

The Standard has made the notable discovery that the Editor of this paper was once opposed to a Protective Tariff. To be sure he was. And when he found by observation and experience that protection was not the bugbear that Southern politicians imagined or pretended, but was beneficial to the whole country, North and South, East and West, he did not hesitate to avow it, unpopular as it was in the South. The difference between the Editor of the Standard and ourself is this: He, *for the sake of pelf*, suddenly abandoned Mr. Clay and the Whig party, whom he had lauded to the skies, and became their most bitter slanderer. We took strong ground in favor of the Tariff, among a people who were opposed to it, as we had been, though the beneficial working of the system has gradually overcome their hostility. If we had been governed by the sordid considerations which alone influenced him, we should have taken care not to oppose the current. But honesty is as much the policy of an Editor as of an individual.—And in a long course of action on that principle, we have never been disappointed. Wherever Truth led, reputation and profit have been sure to follow. And to this fact, that we have gained and never abuse the confidence of our readers, more than to any other cause, may be attributed the success which has rewarded our labors in a vocation not usually very pleasant or profitable.

We could wish that some of the Locofoco Editors would take a leaf out of our book.

The Hon. Augustin H. Shepperd, of Stokes county, has been unanimously nominated as the Whig Candidate for Elector in the 8th Electoral District.

The Steam Boat and Rail Road fare from Charleston to Baltimore has been reduced from $23 to $20.

Chancellor Bibb of Kentucky has accepted the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and entered on the discharge of its duties.

"Every body knows that Mr. Clay voted in the U. S. Senate, against the repeal of the Bankrupt law, when the Legislature of Kentucky instructed him to vote for the repeal."—*North Carolinian.*

"Every body knows" what is false, then, for Mr. Clay never was instructed to vote for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. Such a statement has been often made, in various ways, now that he was instructed to vote against the bill, and then that he was instructed to vote for its repeal. It is totally false in every shape. The Legislature of Kentucky never instructed him on the subject.

"It is rumored, that when Mr. Clay heard of the nomination of Polk and Dallas, he threw up his hands and exclaimed, beat again, by ——."

North Carolinian.

In our last we spoke of the baseness of originating and publishing such a foul falsehood as the above.—The Carolinian says it did not originate the rumor, but got it from a gentleman; and calls upon us to retract. We have never seen the story any where but in the North Carolinian, where it appeared as Editorial. If that paper will give any authority for it, it shall promptly be stated; at the same that in our opinion it would not change the character of the publication, for we suppose that neither the Editor nor his "gentleman" informant will pretend that he had any ground for believing their own rumor to be true.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE REVENUE.

During the first half of the current year, the Receipts into the Treasury of this Port from Customs contrasted with those of the corresponding months of last year are as follows:

From Jan. to July, 1843,	$4,646,271 14
From Jan. to July, 1844,	$11,421,597 89
Increase over '43	$6,775,326 75

at one port in six months.

Should the whole year do as well, the Revenue from Customs alone will this year reach FORTY MILLIONS. The receipts of the past six months have pretty certainly exceeded TWENTY MILLIONS. The Public Debt incurred under a *Revenue* Tariff is melting like snow under the influence of a PROTECTIVE one, which its enemies stigmatize as *prohibitory* and destructive to *Commerce!*

Where is Mr. *James K. Polk*, who a year ago asserted that this Tariff would not afford enough Revenue, and that we must return to a *uniform* rate of *twenty per cent.* in order to provide for the wants of the Government? Where is he?

"Judging from the amount of revenue received at the Treasury, under the operation of the present Tariff act, for the last quarter shown, *it will not produce* [illegible] *amount of revenue which would* [illegible] *by the lower rates of the Compromise Act.* The Tariff has been left undisturbed."—[*Jackson, Tenn. Argus.*]

TAKE A HINT.

Arrange these letters rightly here,
And straightway will the name appear,
Unhonored, unesteemed,
Of him who might have been endeared,
Respected, honored and revered,
Had he been what he seemed!

The explanation can be obtained by folding the lower line half way over the upper line of the capital letters. The enigma is an ingenious one.

Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—Contrary to all expectation, the first news from Louisiana is favorable. In New Orleans the Whigs have elected 7 out of 11 Members of the Legislature, notwithstanding every obstacle was thrown in the way of the reception of the votes of Whigs by the Locofoco inspectors. The "Bee" says the State is safe for Clay.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE WHIG BANNER, AND CANDIDATES.

Plant your standard! flock around,
Where it's raised 'tis holy ground;
On it Freedom loves to hover,
And with her wing protect and cover.
Come, ye Whigs, around it rally,
Come from sea-shore, mountain, valley;
Seize your banner, hold it high!
Let its streaming colors fly,
Let zephyrs soft about it play,
And echo round the name of CLAY.—
Let stars and stripes full proudly wave,
'Till our lov'd country you shall save.
Oh! lift it, stretch it, spread it far,
Whilst brightly glows each little star,
And never let it lower'd be,
Until our foes your triumph see.
Come all brave Whigs, with each Whig's son,
Be this your motto, Onward, on!
Your country's cause you *must* espouse,
"Shake off your sleep," awake, arouse!
But stay—whilst our thoughts are rising,
Behind we leave not—Frelinghuysen!
In days of yore the Jersey Blue
Was Whig, and to the heart's core true;
He's Jersey's son, now times are sore,
We turn to valiant Theodore.
Trust him we will; we fear no reason
He'll e'er prove the child of treason.
"Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah once more,
For Harry true, and Theodore!"

WIFE OF ONE OF THE 1100 WHIGS OF ANSON.

GOOD ADVICE.—The Boston Courier says—"Let every one, when he goes to bed, as he puts his head upon his pillow, have the proud satisfaction of knowing that he has done something during the day to promote the election of

"CLAY AND FRELINGHUYSEN."

Don't Know their Men!—The Rochester Democrat tells a rich story at the expense of the Locos. A banner, with the motto, "Polk and Frelinghuysen," was carried by a delegation from one of the towns to the Locofoco County Convention at Auburn. This mistake produced a good deal of mirth, and the banner was demolished as soon as it was discovered by those who knew what the Locofoco nominations were.

"Chip of the old block."—The Whigs of the 2d Congressional District, in Georgia, have nominated Wm. H. Crawford—a son of the late distinguished man of that name—and a son (say the Georgia papers) worthy of such a sire.

Kicking the Old Lion.—The Kentucky Yeoman (locofoco) pronounces General Jackson a Demagogue!

On Saturday last, a vote was taken on the Presidential question, in the cars from Cumberland to Baltimore—result as follows:

For Henry Clay,	18
For James K. Polk	2

Ladies *all for Clay.*

The papers that you are always seeing lies in,
Go it strong for Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

Those who do best deserve, the rope, and gallows,
Are those who steal for Polk, and lie for Dallas.

Oxford Mercury.

MARRIED,

In Newbern, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. F. M. Hubbard, the Hon. M. E. MANLY, Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, to Miss SARAH, daughter of Samuel Simpson, Esq.

Departed this life, at her residence in Richmond county, on the 26th June, after an illness of several months, Mrs. MARTHA WALL, consort of the late John Wall, in the 87th year of her age.

Amiable, kind and affectionate in all the endearing relations of life, the subject of this notice was not less beloved and esteemed whilst living, than she is now lamented in her death. Possessed of a constitution of great strength, she had lived far beyond the ordinary span of human life, in the enjoyment of unusual vigor of health, until the latter part of the past Winter, when she was prostrated by an attack of sickness from which she never recovered, but continued to linger out a painful existence to the period of her death. Thus prepared for an event which had been long expected, both in consequence of the extreme age as well as of the late infirmities of the deceased, this stroke of divine providence falls less heavily on her afflicted family. To those of her relatives and friends who were not permitted to be present at her illness, it will be consoling to learn that she bore her afflictions with the greatest fortitude, patiently awaiting that summons which she confidently believed would welcome her to a higher and happier state of being. And although in the agony of intense sufferings, exclamations like these would sometimes escape her lips, "O that the time of my departure were at hand, that I might fly away and be at rest," yet with a calm and holy resignation would she add, "not my will, but thine, O Lord, be done." Thus having filled up the full measure of her days, she descended peacefully to the grave, surrounded by a number of her friends and relatives. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."—*Com.*

Departed this life, at her residence near Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 28th June, after an illness of ten days, Mrs. JANE COVINGTON, consort of the late Gen. Benjamin H. Covington, in the 61st year of her age.

The public are seldom called to condole with an afflicted family under a bereavement more deeply and painfully felt than the one which it is thus our melancholy duty to record. If eminent virtues and great worth constituted any guarantee for life, the deceased had long been spared to bless with her presence the family and social circle. As a wife, a mother, and a member of society, she always met and discharged with fidelity her various and responsible duties. Gifted in no ordinary degree with those maternal graces which throw a rich enchantment around the home of nativity, her large and interesting family, which she was favored to see raised and educated, have lingered near, as if unable to break away from its binding influence. Her departure has left a vacuum which cannot easily be filled. To her children, and a large circle of relatives, her loss is felt to be irreparable; but they sorrow not as those who have no hope. From the testimony she was enabled to give in her last illness—as far as man can judge—she died in the faith of the Gospel, and now lives, we most humbly trust, in mansions of eternal rest.

Her name is embalmed in the heart's dearest affections of her very numerous friends, and by them will be had in everlasting remembrance. To such her remembered graces will continue to speak now that she lives no more. May this afflictive dispensation of Providence be sanctified to the good of all, and teach us also to be ready, "for in such an hour as we think not, the son of man cometh."—*Com.*

In Raleigh, on the 1st inst., of Paralysis, at an advanced age, JOHN DEVEREUX, Sen., Esq.

In Marengo county, Alabama, on the 15th June last, MARTHA STRUDWICK, late of Orange county, in the 74th year of her age.

In Washington, on the 27th ult., after but 12 days illness, of Bilious fever, Major GEO. W. GLOVER, aged 50 years, a native of Boston.

On the 21st ult., in New Hanover county, JACOB JAMES, aged 55 years. Also, on the 27th ult., Mr. NICHOLAS BOWDEN, aged 65 years.

In the town of Lincolnton, on the 20th instant, Gen. M. Barringer, (father of the Member of Congress from this District,) in the 67th year of his age. He had been visiting the *Springs* for the benefit of his health, but the water at Wilson's Springs not agreeing with him, he came to the hotel of Mrs. Motte in this place, where every attention that children and friends could bestow were paid him; but medical skill was of no avail, for a few days after his arrival no hopes were entertained of his recovery. On Monday last his body was taken from here to Cabarrus, the county which county he was a native, and where his family reside.—*Lincoln (N. C.) Courier.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JULY 10.

REMARKS.—Business continues very dull.—Scarcely any thing doing. Some new Flour out of new Wheat, has been in market, and sells at $4 to $4½.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 3.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has sold since last report at 2 08 up to 2 15. On yesterday 2 12½ was the mark. Tar remains as last week, 1 10 to 1 12½. 50 bbls. Varnish were sold at 19 cts.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—No change of prices for some weeks. A fair hand-some flooring boards brought 11½. Long shipping timber is in demand at 7 to 7½; mill timber is getting quite scarce in the pens.

CHERAW MARKET—July 3.

Bacon 6½ a 7½. Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 4 a 6; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 3 50 a 4 00; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lard 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

Cotton at Charleston 7¼ to 8. Corn 50 to 61.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,079,453 bales, against 2,353,722 last year.

At New York, holders of Cotton firm, in some cases asking an advance. New N. C. Wheat 50. Corn 48 to 51. Whiskey 23. Flour 4 18 to 4 37.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

June 28.—Schrs. Home from Charleston, Erie from do. 30.—Schrs. Regulus from New York. H. Westcott from Wilmington, Del. July 1.—Brig Cayuga from New York, Br. brig Pleiades from St. Lucie. 2.—Brig Charles from Boston.

EDUCATION.

A LADY, who has had some experience in giving instruction to the rising generation, wishes to be employed in charge of a small School, either in town or country, and will undertake to teach the ordinary branches of an English Education, together with French, the rudiments of Latin, Drawing, Painting, and Needle Work.

Application for her services may be addressed (post paid) to the Rev. Colin McIver, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 8, 1844. 14-3wpd

PHŒNIX STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, anxious to close his business in Fayetteville as soon as possible, offers for sale his STOCK in the PHŒNIX FACTORY, situated in the Town of Fayetteville. Persons wishing to purchase, will apply to W. J. Anderson, if I am absent. R. W. BEATTY.

July 9, 1844. 14tf

STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, 3 miles from Town, on the Raleigh Road, on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks from the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson Harris of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and sending the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1844. 14tf

BATTLE & BISHOP,

SUCCESSORS TO BALLARD & JEFFREYS,

In the Commission and General Agency Business.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership to be known as the firm of BATTLE & BISHOP, and will for the present occupy the Fire-Proof Brick Store lately occupied by Ballard & Jeffreys. They will endeavor to keep on hand a constant supply of

GROCERIES,

Together with a small supply of

Hardware, Hollow-Ware, and Cutlery.

They promise prompt attention in selling all kinds of PRODUCE and GOODS committed to their care, and to purchase to order on the best terms this market will afford, when cash or produce is in hand to pay with. They therefore hope by strict adherence to right principles in the transaction of all kinds of business, to share in the public patronage.

A. J. BATTLE.
H. M. BISHOP.

Wilmington, June 24, 1844. 14-3w

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, determined upon removing from his present residence, offers for sale that Valuable Property, situated in the village of Morven, formerly owned and occupied by the late Hugh McKenzie. To persons acquainted with this place, it is needless to say that it is decidedly one of the best Mercantile stands in Anson County,—situated as it is in the midst of the most populous and thriving section of the County. This tract or lot of Land contains Fifty Acres, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation, and upon which is a very comfortable and commodious Dwelling House, with all the necessary Out Buildings. Also a capital Store House. All of the said buildings are at this time in good repair. There is also in the yard a Well of (never-failing) good Water. It is useless for me here to try to convey any thing like an adequate idea of the advantageous location of this Property, either for mercantile operations, or for a private dwelling, but would advise all persons wanting to purchase to view it for themselves, as I am determined to sell. If not disposed of privately by the 31st day of October next, I shall on that day dispose of it at Public Auction on the premises, together with whatever quantity of Corn, Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture I may be possessed of at that time. Terms will be made easy to the purchaser: a portion, however, of the purchase money in Cash would be desirable. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, at present in Wadesborough, or to Calvin Myers.

JESSE B. GEORGE.

June 26, 1844. 14-6w

N. Carolina, Robeson County,

JUNE 22, 1844.

THIS day Alex. McDermid appeared personally before me, Hector Currie, one of the Acting Justices of the Peace in and for said County, who maketh oath that he lost or mislaid the following Notes, viz: One on Angus McLean, Sen., for Fifty-five Dollars, dated June last, and due the 1st of January last; one on Edward Ray, for Ten Dollars, dated the 25th of December, 1841, payable one day after date; and one on Little Locklier, for Fifteen Dollars and Thirty Cents, dated May 1844, with the following credits, viz: one of Three Dollars, June 1841, and one of Eight Dollars, in Oct. 1843, and payable one day after date.

ALEX McDERMID.

H. CURRIE, *J. P.*

☞ The public are cautioned against trading for said Notes, as I have not transferred my claim to any other person. ALEX. McDERMID.

H. CURRIE, *J. P.* 14-4wpd

District Court of the United States for the District of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN the matter of J. F. Barnes, a Bankrupt: Notice is her by given, that application will be made to the Honorable Judge of this Court, for an order to declare Dividends of the estate of the Bankrupt, on the 1st Monday of August next. Creditors and persons in interest are hereby notified thereof.

GEORGE W. MELVIN,
Assignee for the County of Bladen.

Bladen County, July 2, 1844. 14-4tA

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the latter part of March last, a negro man named LARRY, about thirty years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, tolerably black, and will weigh about 140 pounds. He has a scar on the back of one of his hands. I purchased the said boy from Haynes Richardson, formerly of Bladen county. I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood where he was raised. I will give the above reward for the confinement of the said Negro so that I can get him again. Any communication respecting him will be thankfully received, to be addressed to me at Dumas's Store, Richmond county, N. C.

H. B. BILLINGSLEY.

July 5, 1844. 14tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons.)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Clothe; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; De Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Double-twist and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE now in Store my **STOCK OF GOODS** for the Spring and Summer Trade, embracing nearly every article kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of Goods will please call and examine the Stock.

P. TAYLOR.

April 20, 1844. 3-3m

HORSES & BUGGIES.

FOR HIRE AT THE WAGON YARD.

Also,

A CONVEYANCE kept for the accommodation of persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns.

For terms, apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

June 4, 1844. 9tf

---

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.

For sale low by

STUART & McGARY.

April 2, 1844. 1400tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop where he intends carrying on the GUNSMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will [illegible] suitable for the times, and [illegible] to be good. He will mend and [illegible] Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on [illegible] mend Umbrellas, Warming Canes [illegible] Knives.

N. B. Country people can be accommodated by leaving their Guns to market with them, they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 25, 1844. 89tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 5 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The road has had a fine bed, and is the best in the Western South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLACKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44tf

NOW OPENING,

WORSTED and Cotton Balzorines; printed Muslins and Lawns; Scotch Ginghams; fashionable Prints; Silks and Alpacas; Gimps and Fringes; Elastic Matts and Kid Gloves; Hosiery; wrought and dimity Collars; fancy Handkerchiefs and Cravats; Jaconets, plain and striped Muslins; Swiss and Book do.; Cambries; Veils; Laces and Edgings; Bonnets and Ribbons in great variety; Drap de te; summer Cloths; Brown Linens and drillings; fancy Cotton do.; Nankeens; brown and bleached Shirtings; Checks; fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Irish Linens and Lawns; &c. &c. A large assortment of Hats, Shoes, and Umbrellas, together with a good variety of other Goods suitable for the wholesale and retail trade.

As the above goods were bought at the lowest cash prices, we can afford to sell them very cheap for cash, or on the usual time for good notes.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

June 1, 1844. 9-8w

NEW

HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail.

D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted
Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Baroueche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE undersigned, the Trustees of the Hillsborough Academy, have the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. JOHN A. BINGHAM and Mr. JAMES H. NORWOOD, who as joint Principals will succeed Mr. William J. Bingham, the present [illegible] of the school, who retires from his chair at the expiration of this session.

These gentlemen have been brought [illegible] among us. And from their high moral characters, [illegible] eminence, and known qualifications, both as scholars, teachers, the Trustees believe they may [illegible] and heartily recommend the school to the [illegible] confidence of the public.

The Trustees promise their cordial co-operation in maintaining and advancing the present reputation of the school, and the correct deportment and thorough instruction of the students.

This institution is designed to be strictly [illegible] to the University, and we are permitted to the Chancellor and Faculty with respect [illegible] tacks and examinations of the instructors.

The Fall session will commence on [illegible] day the 15th day of July next.

JAMES WEBB, THOMAS CLA[illegible]Y,
FRED. NASH, EDMD. STRU[illegible]K,
CAD. JONES, Sr., JOHN W. NORWO[illegible],
JAS. PHILLIPS, JOHN U. KIRKLA[illegible],
JOHN TAYLOR,

[illegible] 1844. 7[illegible] 53ly

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE,
Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and
Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☜ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms apply soon to

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1844. 93-*f*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 17 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Check's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

S[illegible] North Carolina,

[illegible] COUNTY.

Court of [illegible]ter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

[illegible]derick Murchison.

[illegible]TITION FOR LAND.

[illegible]earing to the Court, that [illegible] the Defendant, [illegible] Murchison, is not a resident of this State. It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Murchison to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to plead, or the Land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alex'r C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, Office, the fourth Monday in April, A. D. 1844.

A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

[illegible] adv. $2 50.] 11-6w

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy colored Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

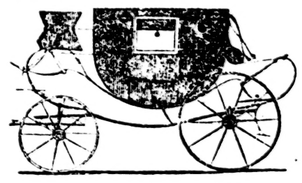
GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

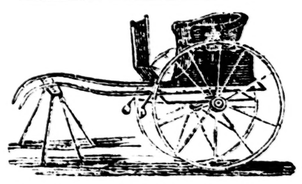
Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter-Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf





NEW CARRIAGE

REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 17, 1844. 3tf

State of North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Duplin Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1844.

Amos Brown *vs.* Diecy Brown.

Petition for Divorce.

IT is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer, newspapers printed in Fayetteville, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 4th Monday in September, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and be set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, William Farrior, Clerk of said Court at Office at Kenansville, the 4th Monday in March, 1844.

WILLIAM FARRIOR.

May 4, 1844. 6-3m

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Judith L. Maske, *vs.* Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1844, and in the 68th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

Fr adv. $3 00.] 9-6w

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale or C. P. Mallett, or to the Subscriber in Wilmington.

JAS. OWEN.

May 8, 1844. 6-1m

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

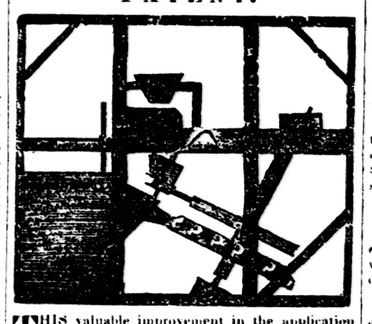
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Over-shot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH supply of this popular Worm Medicine, just received by

E. J. HALE.

April 22, 1844.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 6, 1844. 5tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq. Apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

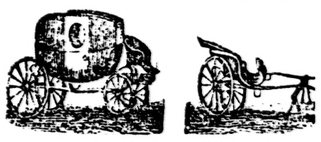
COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies,
Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 29-1Y

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterizes the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore